

Six Variations

pour la

GUITARRE

sur la chanson nationale:

„J bin a Kohlbauern Bub.“

composées et dédiées
à

M^{ME} M. A. DE RITTERSPURG

par

MAURO GIULIANI.



Oeuv. 49.

N^o 1401.

à Offenbach s. m.

chez Jean André.

N^o 32.13
RR. 36

Thema.



Gitarre.

3

Var: 4.

Var: 4. Musical score for guitar, 3/8 time signature. The piece features a complex, fast-paced melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cres* (crescendo), *poco*, *a poco*, and *f* (forte). The score is written on five staves.

Andantino espressivo.

Var: 5.

Var: 5. Musical score for guitar, 3/4 time signature. The piece is marked *Andantino espressivo*. It features a more melodic and expressive style than Variation 4, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The score is written on six staves. A performance instruction reads: *sforzate tutte le note con la coda in su loco.* The piece concludes with two endings, numbered 1 and 2.

Guitarre.

Allegro.

Var. 6.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the variation is 'Var. 6.'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *cres* (crescendo), *poco* (poco), *a* (accelerando), *sempre* (sempre), *piu* (piu), and *cres:* (crescendo). There are also markings for *1* and *2* indicating first and second endings. The score is written in a single system, with the first staff using a treble clef and the subsequent staves using a bass clef. The key signature remains two sharps throughout. The tempo is 'Allegro.' and the variation is 'Var. 6.'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *cres* (crescendo), *poco* (poco), *a* (accelerando), *sempre* (sempre), *piu* (piu), and *cres:* (crescendo). There are also markings for *1* and *2* indicating first and second endings. The score is written in a single system, with the first staff using a treble clef and the subsequent staves using a bass clef. The key signature remains two sharps throughout.

Guitarre.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The notation is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is characterized by dense, rapid passages, often using sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mol.* (molto), *cres.* (crescendo), and *poco* (poco) are interspersed throughout the score. There are also some markings that appear to be "dimuendo il suono" and "a". The handwriting is fluid and expressive, typical of a composer's fair copy. The page is numbered "1401" at the bottom center.